The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, May 18, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE LUSCIOUS PEACH.

LIKEWISE THE TEMPTING STRAWBERRY—THE CROP IN THE PENINSULA.

Special Correspondence of the Gazette,

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—A special excursion of railroad officials and journalists was made to-day through the fruit-growing region of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia lying between the Delaware river and Chesapeake bay, for the purpose of inspecting and estimating the crops and making arrangements for shipping the vast products to all parts of the world to markets for consumption. The excursionists comprised Messrs. Isaac Hinckley, president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad; S. M. Felton, president of the Delaware railroad company, at whose suggestion the tour was arranged; H. F. Kenney, superintendent of the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore; M. Hayes, treasurer of the Delaware railroad; Charles E. Pugh, superintendent of transportation of the Pennsylvania railroad; R. W. Marshall, of the Pennsylvania railroad; J. J. Ross, of the Delaware railroad: G. V. Massey, counsel of the Delaware railroad; Charles Warner, of the Delaware railroad; Joseph Bringhurst, of the Delaware railroad, John Mahoney, Delaware railroad: J. L. Smith, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore; J. Thomas Budd, Delaware railroad: I. N. Mills, Delaware railroad, and a score of representatives of the leading journals of the eastern and middle states.

After traversing the peach and berry-growing regions for the distance of one hundred and thirty miles, a halt was made at the mansion of ex-Governor Ross, near Seaford, and a view of the farms in that section of the country was had. At all points there was the same report and experience that the fruit never promised better, the germs being all in a forward state of development, and giving assurance that the yield would not only be very heavy, but of the very best quality. The young peach trees are very strong, and are all loaded with the forming fruit, much in advance of the rather backward season. From a careful view of the farms it was observed that a larger acreage is planted than ever before, and more trees have been planted than usual. The crop of 1876 was a failure, owing mainly to late frosts, wet weather, and the excavation of a vast number of trees that had grown old in the service. These have been replaced by new and strong trees, and supplemented by considerable additions in many parts of the country. The crop of 1876 was about 1,058,500 baskets.

PROGRAMME OF THE YIELD.

The shipment of fruit will begin about the 20th of July with the Beatrice variety, followed by the following favorites in the order named: Early Hale, Trott's early red, early Crawford, Reeves' favorite, Moore's oldmixons, Stumpps, late Crawford, Pullens, Crocketts, Smocks & Solway, the shipments closing about the 25th of September. The heaviest crop of peaches ever raised in this region was that of 1875, when the total shipments amounted to 9,072 car loads, aggregating 4,330,000 baskets, much being ruined by rainy weather and the glut of markets.

The peach growing region covers an area of six thousand square miles, but there are other crops raised on portions of this land, such as wheat, corn, tobacco, potatoes, melons, small fruit, truck, &c., besides some excellent stock. The general average of receipts to the peach grower in 1875 was about 30 cents per basket of those shipped, but it is expected that a better average price will be made this year. The shipments for 1875 were as follows: From stations south of Wilmington, beginning with Kirkwood, Del., sixteen miles below, 41,495 baskets; Mount Pleasant, 341,496; Armstrong's, 186,707, of which a larger portion came from the farms of S. F. Shallcross, who has this year 120,000 literally loaded down with fruit; Middletown, the banner station, fed partly from twenty farms belonging to Governor Cochran, 632,427 baskets; Ginn's station, 105,010; Townsend, 139,263; Blackbird, 48,258; Green Spring, 76,666; Clayton, a junction station fed from the Kent county, Md., and other branch railroads, 860,743 Brenford, 162,751; Mooretown, 129,095; Dover, 153,201; Wyoming, 227,182; Woodside, 32,395; Canterbury, 40,456; Felton, 88,183; Harrington, 49,427; Farmington, 30,209; Greenwood, 65,855; Bridgeville, 131,670; Ross station 12,353; Seaford, 35,298; Broad creek, 9,400; Laurel, 64,367: Delmar, 28,384.

THE CROP FOR 1877.

This year the yield is expected to aggregate 7,000,000 baskets, and it will probably be greater rather than less, the trees being in healthier condition than in 1875 and the buds being more evenly distributed and therefore not so apt to bear down the branches or stop the free flow of sap. The crop is also very large and very even all over the region, and as before remarked the trees are thicker and there are vastly more of them.

Arrangements are now being perfected to ship this immense crop in good condition to St. Louis in the west, Omaha and Milwaukee in the northwest, Richmond, Louisville in the south, and Quebec in the north and Boston in the east, and, of course, to all the intermediate cities. By this means about one thousand large markets will be established. The distributing points will be New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati and Harrisburg, and in all of these cities vast quantities of freshly-picked choice fruits will be placed upon special constructed open cars, in a few hours after they are gathered, by express trains running on passenger schedule time immediately in advance of the passenger trains.

FOR EUROPE.

The experiment of shipping peaches to Europe was so nearly successful last year that it is to be tried this season. The fruit will be placed in specially constructed compartments on steamers, and the temperature will be kept at 45 degrees by the new cooling process, so that decay will be arrested and the flavor of the fruit sustained. If successful it is expected that the European demand will be very large.

The peach growers, as well as the transportation companies, are aware that as large as is the crop it can be all marketed if secured and placed at the points of demand in good condition and at reasonable rates, so that dealers and commission merchants can make quick sales and fair profits. To do this it is only necessary for the commission merchants to visit the peach region and select such portions of crops as they desire, and have them shipped to the destination desired. To illustrate the *modus operandi* of this new business it is only necessary to say that last year a merchant purchased one car load of three hundred crates of pullens, for which he paid $1 06 per crate, the fruit being extra fine and of a favorite variety. He shipped them to Chicago, where they arrived in forty hours' time in splendid condition, and in less than five hours' time they were all sold at $3 78 a crate—a net profit of nearly $2 a crate. There is a great advantage in shipping peaches in open railway cars, because the air circulates through the crates and keeps the fruit from heating and ripening too rapidly. Last year a car load was taken to St. Louis and sold at a large profit. There is a great demand for the fruit in all the large cities of the country, and the Delaware fruit has the preference for lusciousness and fine flavor. Indeed, the peach seems to be grown only to perfection in the rich sandy loams of the region between the Delaware and Chesapeake and cannot be improved upon. Then, again, the fruit is very early in the market, and remains to the last by the growth of the later varieties. It has also been observed that the Delaware peaches do not lose their flavor by transportation like the magnificent fruit of California, which, although most delectable on the Pacific coast, is absolutely insipid when it arrives here.

THE STRAWBERRY CROP.

The strawberry crop is only second in importance to peaches in this region. Shipments will begin about the 18th instant and continue until the 20th of June proximo, the season being a little longer than usual this time. The yield this year will be rather larger than in 1874, the largest berry year on record, when the aggregate shipments were 700 carloads, each containing about 8,000 quarts. Some of the railroad men estimate the total yield this year as high as 1,000 car loads. Strawberries will be followed by unusually large crops of raspberries and blackberries. The yields of strawberries in the past have been thus: 1870, 282 car loads; 1871, 313; 1872, 565; 1873, 688; 1874, 714; 1875, 600; 1876, 580.

MARRIAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

His Excellency, John Lee Carroll, Governor of Maryland, was married to Miss Carter M. Thompson, of Staunton, Va., at the Cathedral in Baltimore, about ten minutes before two o'clock Monday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Thomas S. Lee, a cousin of the Governor. The only persons present were sixteen immediate relatives of the bride and groom. The affair was kept so very quiet that even the most particular friends of the Governor knew nothing of it beforehand, and the marriage license was issued only at 10 o'clock A. M. by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, addressed to Rev. Thomas S. Lee, and delivered to a trusted friend. An hour or two previous to the ceremony Gov. Carroll paid an official visit to the boards of control and review at the old city hall building, in whose labors he is greatly interested.

The Governor, his two daughters and son arrived from Annapolis in the morning and stopped at Barnum's. The bridal party arrived at the Cathedral in carriages about half-past 1 o'clock, and entered the edifice by the door from the archbishop's residence. There were no groomsmen nor bridesmaids. The witnesses present were Mr. Charles Carroll, a brother of the Governor, and Mrs. Charles Carroll, a sister of the bride; Mr. Oliver O'Donnell and wife, who is a sister of the Governor; the Misses Carroll, daughters of Governor Carroll; Miss Emily Harper, granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton; Master Royal Phelps Carroll, son of the Governor; Mr. Robert Hull and wife, who is a sister of the bride; Miss Alice Thompson, also a sister of the bride; Miss Maria Carroll, cousin of the Governor; the Misses Hull, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tucker Carroll.

The bride wore a traveling suit of brown silk, and the groom was attired in an English walking suit of dark navy blue. They were married at the side altar of the Blessed Virgin, which was decorated with beautiful flowers sent by Governor Carroll. Revs. Alfred A. Curtis and Wm. S. Starr were present during the ceremony.

After the marriage congratulations were exchanged among the few friends present, and the party left the church for their carriages. Governor Carroll and bride were conveyed immediately to President street depot, and left on the 2.55 P. M. train for the North. They will stop a few days in Philadelphia and will visit New York, and expect to return in about a week.

The bride, who is a daughter of Judge Lucas P. Thompson, of Staunton, Va., has resided in Baltimore since her return from Europe some time ago. She is a lady of fine accomplishments and distinguished beauty.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE METHODIST REUNIONS.

DEFINING THE POWERS OF THE METHODIST CONVENTION—PROPOSED ECUMENICAL COUNCIL OF METHODISM.

Comparatively little progress was made yesterday by the special convention of Methodist and Methodist Protestant churches. The conference committee, which was expected to report upon the "basis of union," had not completed its paper on the subject. In the Methodist convention, Rev. J. B. McElroy, secretary, read a communication from the committee of the general conference of the M. E. church of the United States, stating that at its general conference, May 31, 1876, a resolution was adopted declaring it desirable to hold an enumenical conference of Methodism, and that the bishops be requested to appoint committee of correspondence, consisting of nine persons—two bishops, four ministers and three laymen—who shall have the whole matter in charge; that this committee is empowered to speak for the M. E. church of the United States in the conference, and report proceedings to the general conference in 1880. This committee was appointed at the meeting of bishops in New York in 1876. The committee have recommended as proper subjects for the consideration of the conference the following: The doctrinal basis of Methodism, the itinerant ministry and other means of evangelization, home and foreign missions education in church and state, intemperance, pauperism, licentiousness, etc, publishing houses, periodicals and the use of the press for the world's conversion, perils from the Papacy, infidelity and desecration of the Sabbath, the resources of the Methodist body, in numbers, wealth, culture, etc. The ecumenical council is to include the following bodies: United States—M. E. church, M. E church South, M. P church, Methodist church, American Wesleyan, Free Methodist, African M. E. church, African M. E. Zion church, Colored M. E. church of American Evangelical association, and church of the United Brethern. Canada—Methodist church of Canada, M. E church of Canada, Methodist church and British M. E. church. Great Britian—British Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist church, Methodist New Connection, United Methodist Free church, Bible Christian church and Wesleyan Reform union. Other countries—French and Australian Wesleyan Methodists. The committee of the General conference of the M. E church ask the Methodist convention to take action upon the paper and send a copy of it to Rev. Bishop Simpson. The paper was refered for consideration to the following committee of five: Revs. J. Scott, J. S. Throp; layman, T. Douglas, J. F. Kellogg, W. J. Troth.

Rev. H Stackhouse, of Indiana, offered a resolution, that the Methodist church in uniting with the Methodist Protestant retain its character as a distinct organization, and hold all its property as now; that the matter be referred to a committee of five persons. The motion, in view of the fact that a committee of conference had been appointed and was soon to report, was laid upon the table until after such report had been made. The convention adjourned to meet this morning.

☞ The Paris Patrie says with bitterness, but not without truth, that "now, to-day, people are forced to recognize the extent of the fault committed by those who suffered France to be overwhelmed in 1870. If we had our power, our prestige, our authority—that calm and salutary authority which gave us such a weight in affairs after the treaty in 1856—we would be bound, in honor, now to intervene in the name of peace; the mediation would take place, it would be real, it would be effective, it would be decisive, and all who now refuse it would participate in it with eagerness. Roumania would not then speak vainly of her neutrality; Turkey would not cry out in the desert, invoking respect for treaties, and Europe would not be on the eve of a new struggle, with all its horrors and its dangers. England, above all, would not find herself in presence of the grave problem which troubles her; she would have in France a loyal support in those pacific labors which demand European order and international equity. Behold what the occurrences of 1870 cost Europe, and if we yet feel them more cruelly than any other country, it is plain that those who stood by indifferent to our disasters are destined to suffer severely from the reaction caused by them.

"The France of former times is sorely needed by the Europe of to-day."

GREAT ENERGY OF THE RUSSIANS.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY WELL EQUIPPED AND ORGANIZED—THE TURKISH COMMISSARIAT DEFECTIVE—STRENGTH OF THE CONTENDING FORCES.

A correspondent writing from London to the New York Tribune says:

The first thing that strikes one on a review of what has recently taken place is the great vigor and rapidity with which the Russians have pushed their troops into Romania. No one ever gave much consideration to the question of the neutrality of Romania, but before the Romanian Government had time to raise any protest—assuming that it desired to do so—and before Turkey had made any preparations to meet them, the Russian army crossed the Pruth. It may be generally stated that the Russian troops are now massed on one bank of the Danube, and that the Turkish are defending the other. So far as one can judge of the Russian plans from the movements they have already made, it appears that they will make a vigorous effort on the lower Danube, and that they may distract the Turks by re-enforcing the Servian army and by keeping alive the Montenegrin disturbances. Turning to the Turkish army, the information which has come to hand indicate that it is pretty evenly distributed along the Danube, and its numbers are estimated 250,000 men, with something under 500 guns. So far as numbers go they are thus hopelessly overpowered by the Russians; but they have the inestimable advantage of being on the defensive, and of being in possession, in strong fortified positions, of some of the most effective points from their side of the river. Moreover, Hobart Pasha and his fleet are at Galatz, thus effectually guarding the river and protecting some of the more easterly Turkish positions. The Turkish army will, no doubt, receive considerable additions before fighting begins on a large scale, but for the present they have only to rely upon the strength of their fortified positions. Another point in which the Russian army is immeasurably superior is in regard to its internal arrangement and organization. The reports state that in regard to such matters as equipment, supply and commissariat the Russian army is all but perfect, while their opponents are in a lamentable state, both as to their commissariat and medical arrangements. They cannot keep men healthy when they get them to the scene of action, and it does not require any great stretch of imagination to see what an effect this will have upon their prospects. Again, they are insufficiently and badly officered, and the Turkish generals will have a hard task before them in dealing with such material.

As to the political aspect of affairs, matters do not appear to have changed very much. Russia has lost a good deal of ground. Her position and influence are by no means so strong, now that she has prepared to strike her blow, as they were while she held her threat over the head of Turkey. On the other hand, the position of Turkey may have been a little improved, owing to that sympathy which is generally accorded to the weaker party in a struggle. The movements of Russia are looked upon with distrust, and the fact that the Emperor's declaration of war is silent on the subject of territorial aggrandizement, has given rise to some speculation on the subject. It has been stated that the original draft contained a clause to the effect that Russia did not desire any territorial accession as the reward for her labors on behalf of the Christian provinces, but that the same was struck out of the document issued to the army, as were also all references which might be considered as in any way trammeling the future policy of Russia. This is, of course, only the natural course which any Power would take on entering the field, but as it emanates from Russia, it is the cause of distrust.

It is not at all likely that the Powers will take any notice of Turkey's appeal to the Treaty of Paris. The Powers did their best for her at the conference, and as she chose to throw away their advice then, it would ill become them to take any initiatory steps now.

BOSS TWEED NOT TO BE RELEASED.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Express says: "It is rumored in Albany that the attorney general has stated that Wheeler H. Peckhams's familiarity with the 'ring' suits has induced him to obtain his opinion as to the value of evidence which Townsend says Tweed can give before he consents to the release of the prisoner.—The attorney general, it is said, has also obtained Corporation Counsel Whitney's opinion as to Tweed's ability to furnish facts that will defeat certain claims against the city supposed to be fraudulent. The opinion of both Mr. Peckham and Corporation Counsel Whitney coincides with that of the attorney general, that the statement of the facts furnished by Tweed cannot be used in carrying on the prosecution against the old ring thieves; that that he has much information reserved which he refuses to disclose to save certain of his friends. The attorney general is reported as disgusted with the whole business. He has returned the papers to Tweed and has delined to release him.—Thus all hope of Tweed's release in this direction is dispelled.

THE CHANGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Cincinnati Commercial has a correspondent in Columbia, S. C., the well known H. V. Redfield, who appears to be watching events there under Democratic rule. This veteran Republican reports the State more quiet and peaceable than he has known it before since reconstruction. The Legislature is making thorough investigation, and "will find enough fraud to sicken the nation." What must be the character and extent of rascalities which will make the nation sick after such experiences as it had under the late administration! One of the illustrative robberies in South Carolina was the appropriation of $5,000 for pictures of Lincoln and Sumner, which was drawn from the treasury to build a new house for the chairman appointed to get the paintings. While Mr. Redfield finds the Democrats resolved never to allow the Republicans in power again, he confesses that "this fierce antagonism is not without cause." "The career of the Republican party here," he says, "has been a libel upon civilization. Offices and public trusts were bought and sold without shame. The Legislature was little less than a den of thieves." This is the testimony of an old-time Republican and John Brown abolitionist. And yet there are Republicans who are denouncing Mr. Hayes and threatening to break the valuable necks of their own party in sundry Republican States because the President refuses to sustain this "den of thieves" by the military power of the Federal Government.

MR. BLAINE, in a private letter written in 1875 and just published by the New York Tribune, says John Adams destroyed the old Federal party and John Quincy Adams wrecked the old Republican party. Mr. Blaine has worked hard to destroy the present Republican party, but better men have interposed to save it, though Blaine thinks Charles Francis Adams more capable as a destroyer than himself.

THE EXAMPLE OF A MAN.

When Dom Pedro visited this country some of the officials seemed to feel effronted because he would not accept from them public honors. However, this common sense and democratic monarch has preserved his consistency in his tour through Europe. He lately visited Sicily in strict *incognito*. But the Sicilian officers, like our own, could not understand this modesty on the part of an Emperor. They insisted upon receiving him with all military formality. Cavalry and militia were drawn up by his carriage windows, and the mayor was present with his tri-colored scarf, and all the other civil authorities. Dom Pedro did not say to the mayor, as Queen Elizabeth did to a municipal dignitary of that rank who had mounted on a stool to greet her on a like occasion, "Get down from that stool, you great, big fool," nor did he, as a ferociously jocular Turk is reported to have done in Bulgaria, get on the shoulders of the mayor of the place and ride him around the town, afterwards feeding him with hay, but he emphatically expressed his indignation at the forgetfulness of his wishes. When told that the display was the ordinary exercise of public service, he replied: "Ordinary service! very well," and with a frown on his face ordered the curtains to be pulled down and drove off, leaving the authorities to continue their evolutions alone. Subsequent attempts at another railway station met with a similar reception, and an aspiring poet, who had prepared an ode, was repulsed. The Emperor passed his first night in Naples in the astronomical observatory, watching the stars, which outlast empires and republics, and look down with the same light upon kings and people. It is refreshing in an age when rulers assume so much, and popular flunkeyism entices them to assume much more, to find one monarch who has not been tempted by power and station to forget that he too is a man.

☞ The news that a detachment of the Russian army has at last crossed the Danube at Pottback and entered the Dobrujda, were heavy fighting is in progress may be accepted as being the real commencement of active hostilities in that region, and an opportunity will now be afforded of learning what the real tactics of the Turkish army are. The idea has been entertained, found upon past experience, that their principal object would be to confine themselves to their fortresses, acting on the defensive and weakening the enemy in any attack which might be made upon them. And the recent battle at Batoum is evidence that in Asia, at least, they have adopted this plan, only risking their irregular troops in the open field when by some unexpected flank movement they could annoy the besiegers and render the fire from the fort more deadly and effective. The place at which the Russians are said to have crossed is thirty-two miles northeast of Hersova, a Turkish post protecting a crossing connected by a road with Bucharest. To this place they will probably march and if successful in occupying it, continue their march southward. What course will then be taken is naturally problematical. The army which has crossed into the Dobrujda is only a portion of the main force. Another wing is evidently attempting to force a passage at Giurgevo, and thus break the Turkish lines and separate the corps at Widden from the main army. They would then have an uninterrupted connection from the Pruth to Servia, and could march southeast to the Balkan Mountains by Sofia, thus reaching Adrianople without overcoming any heavy position, and leaving Shumla and Varna in the rear untaken. This plan they adopted in Asia, leaving Kars behind them and pressing on to Erzeroum; but the determination seems to be to make the way plain before them, and not to afford any chance for the enemy to annoy them by a fire in the rear. And with this idea the two corps seem to be crossing the river simultaneously, intending to meet at a point south of the old Trojan wall and marching on to invest Varna. Should they lay regular seige to the Turkish strongholds the fight would be a protracted one. In the campaign of 1828-29 Shumla was never taken: Varna, although bombarded both by land and sea, would not have been captured but for the treachery of the Governor, and the fortresses which were taken yielded for the want of good officees. During the Crimean war the gallant defence which Silistria made was due to the bravery of the Turkish soldiers and the skill of British officers. Should the attempt be made to occupy these fortresses to-day the operation will naturally be a difficult one and be attended by terrible losses.

☞ "Crazy Horse's" inventory upon surrendering is one of the most significant evidences of the destructiveness of war that could be presented. He turned in, for his entire band, 219 men, 310 women, 186 boys and 184 girls—360 children to 529 grown persons—310 women to 219 men. A sort of polygamy exists amongst the Dacotahs, to be sure, but this would not account for a greater surplus than 10 per cent. of women. This would leave a deficiency of 69 men in the band—32 per cent.—cut off by battle. The slow increase of the children shows that this band must soon disappear. Indian women are usually very prolific, and, upon the assumption that one half of those attached to this band are child-bearing, the number of children turned in ought to be over 600. The Indian Bureau, in furnishing supplies to the tribes upon reservations, rates the proportion of children to adults at a still higher figure.

New steamer from Buck Neck on 19th.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 700 bushels of Southern Wheat, 3200 bushels Pennsylvania do., —— bushels Western do.; 12,000 bushels Southern Corn. 160,000 bushels Western do.; 1,200 bushels Oats, and 350 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 18,825 bushels Wheat, and 656,021 bushels Corn. The market for Wheat continues dull, and prices are again lower, the best prices for choice amber being $2 05, a decline of 25 cents from the highest point. The sales were a few small lots good red Maryland at 1 95a82, and 3600 bushels prime Pennsylvania at $2 per bushel.

CORN.—Southern Corn was 1a2 cents lower, and rather slow. Sales 3600 bushels prime white at 66a66½ cents; 1200 bushels good do. at 65 cents, and 9000 bushels prime yellow at 67 cents. For Western the market was unsettled and lower, closing on 'Change at a slight reaction from the lowest point. The transactions were 3200 bushels mixed spot at 67a67½ cents; 10,000 bushels June at 68 cents; 20,000 bushels do. 67¾ cents: 15,000 bushels do. at 67½ cents: 5000 bushels do. at 67½ cents, and 25,000 bushels July at 69 cents. In the afternoon the market was again lower, but closed rather firmer on account of better ad vices from Chicago. The sales reported were 10,000 bushels June each at 67½ cents, 67¾ cts. and 67⅞ centt; 5000 bushels do. each at 67¼ and 67⅛ cents: 25,000 bushels do. at 67 cents, and 15,000 bushels July at 68¼ cents, closing 67½ cents bid at 67¼ cents asked for June.

OATS.—Oats were dull and heavy, round lots selling lower. The sales were 400 bushels Southern in small lots at 40 cents, and 4000 bushels do. afloat at 45½ cents.

RYE.—There are no sales of Rye reported: we quote prime nominally at $1 per bushel.

Marriages.

WOOD—BAILEY.—On the 10th of May 1877, by Rev. Enoch Stubbs, JOHN W. WOOD, of Kent county, Md., to Miss SARAH A. BAILEY, of New Castle county, Del.

New Advertisements.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

RIGHT REV. H. C. LAY, Bishop of Easton, will officiate in Shrewsbury Parish, Whit-Sunday, May 20th, at the Parish Church, 10½ A. M., and at St. Andrew's, Galena, 7½ P. M.

The Bishop will also hold Divine service in the school house at Locust Grove at 8 o'clock Saturday night next.

May 18, 1877

ESTRAYS.

KENT COUNTY, SCT:

I hereby certify that Dr. Frederick Worrell, of Kent county, appeared before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said county, this 15th day of May, 1877, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that there is as estrays, THREE HEAD OF HORNED COWS, one black and white and two red, no marks, trespassing upon his enclosures.

Given under my hand.

J. E. THOMAS, J. P.

The owner of the above described Cattle is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

FREDERICK WORRELL.

May 18, 1877—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

T. N. TAYMAN,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of December, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1877.

GEORGE W. JACOBY,
May 18, 1877. *Administrator.*

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

FREDERICK WALLA,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of December, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1877.

C. H. BAKER,
May 18, 1877. *Administrator.*

THE VOSHELL HOUSE
In Chestertown,

HAS again come into the possession and management of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize the House. Especial attention will be given to all, whether permanent Boarders or transient Customers.

The subscriber has had varied and extensive experience in country and city, in conducting a Hotel, which will enable him to secure the approval of every one who may give him a call. The Bedding and Chambers will be specially attended to, and the Table will be equally so. Good order will at all times be preserved, and the Parlors will be kept open for the accommodation of guests.

There is probably no better conveniences for Horses and Carriages on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The public are invited to make him a call.

JOHN C. VOSHELL.
May 11, 1877—tf.

Subscribe for THE TRANSCRIPT.

1877. — 1877.

Spring and Summer!

LATEST STYLES
LATEST STYLES
AND LOWEST PRICES
AND LOWEST PRICES
IN
CLOTHING!
AND
Furnishing Goods,
AT THE
NEW STORE
NEW STORE
OF
S. MERRITT & CO.

Next door to J. K. Aldridge's.

We have just opened the LARGEST and CHEAPEST line of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, *EVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN CHESTERTOWN!*

Our stock comprises every variety of style and quality.

BLACK CLOTH SUITS, from $15, up.
WORSTED SUITS, $10.00 up.
AND CASSIMERE SUITS.
PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED
Chivot Suits, from $6 up.
All Well Made and NOBBY STYLES!
Alpacca and Worsted Coats, $1 50 up.
White Vests, $1 00 up;

SUMMER LINENS,
In Coats, Pants and Vests.

Furnishing Goods!
Summer Merino Undershirts, 25 cts up.
Gauze Undershirts " "
Drawers of all kinds.
CASSIMERE OVERSHIRTS,
Chivot, Percal, from 50c up.

White Linen Shirts a Specialty!
MADE TO ORDER
And FITS GUARANTEED.
Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs, &c.
HOSIERY—Brown, Bleh'd and Fancy Socks or Half-Hose, and *solid* colors.

HATS AND CAPS
in great variety, embracing the latest Fashionable Styles and colors.
Large stock STRAW HATS in great variety and at low prices.

Large Line of Samples
for Custom work, and fits guaranteed.

☞ All we ask is an examination of our Goods and Prices, and we can convince you the low price and good quality of our stock. *We do not misrepresent.*

Our stock is very large, purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore at close figures, and we are sure of our ability to please.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

S. MERRITT & CO.,
New Store, next to J. K. Aldridge's
May 11, 1877.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION Will meet at Rock Hall the 19th of May. In addition to the usual exercises there will be music.

S. A. TAGGART
May 11, 1877. Secretary.

To the Public.

TRAVEL on the river road to Quaker Neck across *Muddy Creek*, will be stopped for about *two weeks* from the 4th instant, for the erection of a new bridge over said Creek.

By order.

T. W. RUSSELL, *Clerk*
To County Commissioners for Kent Co.
May 11, 1877—2t.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. MARGARET C. USILTON wishes to inform the Ladies generally that she has returned from Philadelphia, where she has worked successfully at Dress Making the last four years, and is now carrying on the same business here. She feels confident that she will be able to please all who may give her a call. She can be found at Capt. Wallis Clayton's, on Queen street, near opposite Mr. Thomas W. Wickes' residence.

MARGARET C. USILTON.
May 11, 1877—3t.

SPRING OPENING
OF
Millinery and Fancy Goods.

I would respectfully invite the attention of all to my new assortment of *FANCY GOODS*, consisting of

NORMANDY, BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, ETC.,
and especialy a fine stock of
WHITE GOODS:

and having a competent lady to assist me, we are prepared to fill all orders left to our charge at the shortest notice.

STAMPING A SPECIALTY.

Please call at the old stand.

Mrs. C. R. Fiddis,
Opposite the new M. E. Church,
April 27, 1877—3t. High street.

STEAM ENGINES & THRESHERS
For Sale

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale two Woodtable & Moore *STEAM ENGINES AND TWO RUSSEL THRESHERS*, in good working order. The engines are five and six horse-power respectively.

Also, a *FAN CORN SHELLER*, to run by steamer.

These machines will be sold very low, and parties are invited to examine them.

PERRY CHAMBERS,
JAMES CHAMBERS,
April 27, 1877—tf. *Chestertown.*

HATS—New Spring Styles—for Men and Boys—at
Ap. 20. J. H. SIMPERS & BRO'S

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